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No. 19,163

號三十五百一千九萬一第

日三十月八年未己

HONGKONG THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16TH, 1919.

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號六十月拾年捌國民華中

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 9.30	" 10 "
9.30	to 11.00	" 10 "
11.30	to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15	" 10 "
1.15	to 1.45	" 10 "
1.45	to 2.15	" 10 "
2.15	to 3.00	" 15 "
3.00	to 8.00	" 10 "

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.
9.20 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 20 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30	to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 "
11.30	to 12.00 noon	" 10 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m.	to 5.30 p.m.	" 15 "
5.30	to 6.00	" 10 "
6.00	to 6.30	" 15 "
6.30	to 8.00	" 10 "

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1919, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 3. A. Local	No. 3. Through	No. 7. Local	No. 9. Through	No. 11. Local	No. 13. Through	No. 15. Local	No. 17. Through	No. 19. Local	No. 21. Through
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.
SHEK LUNG	7.30	8.45	8.15	9.30	11.15	12.30	1.45	3.00	4.15	5.30
Shum Chun	7.35	8.50	8.20	9.35	11.20	12.35	1.50	3.05	4.20	5.35
Shenapshui	7.40	8.55	8.25	9.40	11.25	12.40	1.55	3.10	4.25	5.40
Yau Ma Tei	7.45	9.00	8.30	9.45	11.30	12.45	2.00	3.15	4.30	5.45
Tai Po Market	7.50	9.05	8.35	9.50	11.35	12.50	2.05	3.20	4.35	5.50
Tai Po	7.55	9.10	8.40	9.55	11.40	12.55	2.10	3.25	4.40	5.55
Yau Ma Tei	8.00	9.15	8.45	10.00	11.45	13.00	2.15	3.30	4.45	6.00
Shenapshui	8.05	9.20	8.50	10.05	11.50	13.05	2.20	3.35	4.50	6.05
Shum Chun	8.10	9.25	8.55	10.10	11.55	13.10	2.25	3.40	4.55	6.10
SHEK LUNG	8.15	9.30	9.00	10.15	12.00	13.15	2.30	3.45	5.00	6.15
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	8.20	9.35	9.05	10.20	12.05	13.20	2.35	3.50	5.05	6.20

UP TRAINS

Stations	No. 4. Local	No. 6. Through	No. 8. Local	No. 10. Through	No. 12. Local	No. 14. Through	No. 16. Local	No. 18. Through	No. 20. Local	No. 22. Through
Last Ferry	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.
KOWLOON	6.25	7.40	9.05	10.15	11.40	12.55	1.05	2.20	3.45	4.55
Hungshui	6.30	7.45	9.10	10.20	11.45	13.00	1.10	2.25	3.50	5.00
Yau Ma Tei	6.35	7.50	9.15	10.25	11.50	13.05	1.15	2.30	3.55	5.05
Shum Chun	6.40	7.55	9.20	10.30	11.55	13.10	1.20	2.35	4.00	5.10
Tai Po	6.45	8.00	9.25	10.35	12.00	13.15	1.25	2.40	4.05	5.15
Tai Po Market	6.50	8.05	9.30	10.40	12.05	13.20	1.30	2.45	4.10	5.20
Shenapshui	6.55	8.10	9.35	10.45	12.10	13.25	1.35	2.50	4.15	5.25
Yau Ma Tei	7.00	8.15	9.40	10.50	12.15	13.30	1.40	2.55	4.20	5.30
Shum Chun	7.05	8.20	9.45	10.55	12.20	13.35	1.45	3.00	4.25	5.35
SHEK LUNG	7.10	8.25	9.50	11.00	12.25	13.40	1.50	3.05	4.30	5.40
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	7.15	8.30	9.55	11.05	12.30	13.45	1.55	3.10	4.35	5.45

* Will stop at Tai Po and Shenapshui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHEK LUNG BRANCH.

Stations	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Fanning	dep. 8.50	12.00	2.30	6.00
Shataukok	arr. 9.45	12.55	3.15	6.55
Shataukok	dep. 9.45	12.55	3.15	6.55
Fanning	arr. 10.30	1.40	4.00	7.40

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810 feet	350 feet	714 feet	714 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53 "	53 "
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PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.			
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 40 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.			

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7,700 tons	12,000 tons	18,000 tons	18,000 tons
Max. Length of Ship taken	480 feet	580 feet	470 feet
Max. Breadth of Ship taken	58 "	68 "	58 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken	35 "	35 "	30 "
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Length on Keel Blocks	333 feet 0 inch.
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Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	58 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.	

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報會總商華港香 HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS

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In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not
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Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil while our Factory is Free from
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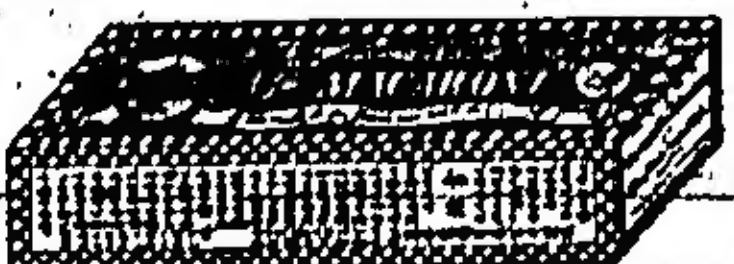
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RUSSIA'S SECRET
MOBILISATION.
LIGHT ON A MYSTERY OF THE
WAR.

Whether the Czar of Russia was consciously pro-German in his sympathies is a question that probes to the very roots the vacillating character of the late autocrat of the Winter Palace. It is well known that the Czar's heart was never really in the war, but whether his supreme weakness in the moment of decision was the result of his Slav passivity or due to the influence of a corrupt Court permeated with Teutonic ideas is a question for the psychologist and historian of the future.

From certain private documents connected with the Soukhomlinoff trial which have come into my possession I am able at least to throw some valuable light on the problem of Russia's mobilisation, showing incidentally that the fate of Russia was in the balance from the beginning of hostilities.

These documents take us back to the tragic days of July, 1914, on the eve of Russia's mobilisation, and unfold a dramatic story of the tug-of-war between Soukhomlinoff, Commander-in-Chief of the mobilisation, and the Czar, who, in a sudden panic, tried everything in his power to cancel the order.

FACED WITH DISASTER

Soukhomlinoff was in despair. Faced with disaster, he writes:

"The Czar telephoned me on July 26th, and told me about Wilhelm's telegram and about his word of honour. He declared that there existed a possibility to avert the war, and that mobilisation must be stopped. I was thunderstruck. I answered that such a thing was technically impossible. He read to me Wilhelm's telegram. After hearing it I replied, 'But he really promises your Majesty nothing whatever; he merely gives his word of honour.' I was not listened to. Just imagine what might have occurred had the command been issued to stop mobilisation!"

It was another case of a "scrap of paper," and Soukhomlinoff's remark about the Kaiser's "word of honour" is eloquent.

The next act in the drama was a telephone message from General Janushkevitch, who rang up Soukhomlinoff informing him that the Czar had ordered the suspension of mobilisation.

"What did you answer him?" I asked Janushkevitch.

"I said it was a technical impossibility, but the Czar repeated his order to stop mobilisation."

"General Janushkevitch then asked me what was to be done."

"I replied, 'Nothing at all.'"

"Next morning I lied to the Czar, and informed him that mobilisation would be restricted to the south-western districts only. I was almost out of my mind. I was quite aware that mobilisation was in full progress, and that it would be impossible to stop it."

THE THREE.

The culminating act was reached on the following day.

Soukhomlinoff writes:—"The following day (July 30th) the three of us—the War Minister, and the Foreign Minister—had a consultation lasting five minutes. Everything was perfectly clear. It sufficed for me to show Sazonoff the map to make him understand what might result from a partial mobilisation."

They decided to telephone the Czar, who was at Czarskoe Selo, and Soukhomlinoff, as spokesman, again emphasised the impossibility of preventing mobilisation, comparing the whole thing to a train running in a certain direction which could not be stopped by any outside agency without disaster.

The dramatic moment had arrived. "I was commanded to hand the receiver to the Foreign Minister," adds Soukhomlinoff. "Sazonoff talked long, energetically and persuasively to the Czar. The result was that the latter withdrew his order. The catastrophe was finally averted."

Thus the authority of the Russian autocrat was flouted by his own Ministers, and Russia entered the war against Germany as our Ally.—R. B. in *Daily Express*.

PRICELESS GIFT.

A TELEPHONE SYSTEM WHICH
BROOKS NO DELAY.

One of the best, because undoubtedly one of the most practical and most needed, legacies bequeathed by the American Expeditionary Forces to France is their amazingly extensive and efficient system of telephones constructed and operated by the United States Army Signal Corps. The total equipment of this system includes 273 exchanges and 35,000 instruments with thousands of miles of lines linking up no fewer than 350 French towns from Brest to Bordeaux and Marseilles and from St. Nazaire to Toul, with Paris as the radiating centre, through which connection can also be made with London, Liverpool, and Winchester, and, since the armistice, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Coblenz, Metz, and Treves.

The average daily number of calls during the war is calculated at 145,000 in the interior and 4,000 long-distance calls, exclusive of 40,000 telegrams averaging sixty words each day. While at least a delay of two minutes was required on the French lines to establish a connection, not more than thirty seconds was needed for interior calls on the American lines.

ADVERSE EXCHANGES.
THE VALUE OF CURRENCIES.

The City Editor of *The Daily Telegraph* writes: It has been the fashion to regard the exchanges as a mystery; but, stripped of technicalities and the intricacies of procedure, the subject may be made fairly clear. The first point to appreciate is that commercial transactions in the ordinary course do not involve debts between nations, but create indebtedness between individuals in different countries. If A in London buys wheat in Chicago or cotton in Texas, wine or fruit in France, coffee in Brazil, tea in India, or wool in Australia, then, as the date draws near when he has promised to meet his obligation to B, the seller, A must make arrangements for the settlement. His invoice shows that he is due to pay in U.S.A. at some bank some thousands of dollars, and as a British merchant he naturally does not carry dollars but Treasury notes or their equivalent in his banking account. He proceeds with his problem to his banker, who, to his relief, agrees to give him credit at a bank in the desired foreign country at a price, and the price is the rate at which Treasury notes exchange for dollars if his credit is in U.S.A., but manifestly if A is the only buyer, the number of dollars the banker will give for the Treasury note will be more than if A and several others were competing for these facilities. Hence it becomes a question of the supply of dollars available in the U.S.A. for exchange and the demand for them.

The British merchant, in obtaining credit in the days of peace, was prepared to pay up to a price in excess of which it would be possible to send gold cheaper; but now, with the embargo on the export of gold, he must pay a rate fixed competitively at which credit will be given to him. As this country has been particularly good heavily, and as the funds on the other side are becoming depleted, there have been relatively fewer Americans buying from British merchants than British merchants from Americans—the price is becoming higher, or, in other words, the Treasury note, instead of buying £480 2s. 3d. will now only buy £414 10s. 6d. or even 15 per cent. which makes 20 only worth 16s. 11d. on exchange. If the number of British buyers of American goods increases, and the number of British sellers remain stationary or diminishes, the demand for dollars will be still more insistent, and fewer dollars will be obtained, and the rate will be more adverse to this country than it is now. To put it another way, the dollar will appreciate, and sterling or the Treasury note will depreciate, or fall in value. How the banker replenishes his funds on either side is one step further into the problem, with complications which need not be considered at the moment. Stated shortly, it is the demand for dollars in settlement of the purchases made by producers or for use in an emergency, and to meet the inevitable decline in value during the period of liquidation. The elimination of war risks at sea has freed the balance of £6,002,013 to the credit of the "Insurance" account, which has been added to the gross surplus of £7,348,015 to provide for anticipated liabilities arising from various commitments entered into by the Ministry, and against losses likely to occur in the realisation of stocks, and other assets, which would otherwise involve a loss to the national Exchequer, principally in connection with meat, potatoes, milk, and the manufacture of cheese.

A general fall in prices had occurred immediately following the armistice, to the extent that was originally anticipated, there would have remained a very small margin as a net surplus, but the demands of Central Europe have tended to maintain prices nearer the war level, and the value of stocks has not been appreciably diminished. The margin of £1,650,028, equal to about a half of one per cent. on the turnover, therefore remains in hand as a reserve for contingencies and costs of final liquidation, which cannot at the present date be estimated with any reliability.

The following rates were quoted in Germany and Austria in the years 1910-1914, and in Russia in the years 1910-1917. Quotations are not available for German and Austrian exchange during the war.

Germany.	Austria.	Russia.
Marks to £	Krone to £	Roubles to £
1010	20.44	24.02
1011	20.44	24.06
1012	20.47	24.10
1013	20.47	24.10
1014	20.51	24.10
1015	20.51	24.10
1016	20.51	24.10
1017	20.51	24.10

Since August 5th, 1919, quotations of London exchange in Germany have been being 74 marks to the pound sterling. On August 5th, 1919, a rate of 150 Austrian Kroner to the pound sterling was reported. Only occasional quotations are obtainable for Polish exchanges, and reliable Russian rates during the last two years have not been obtainable. On August 5th, 1919, a rate of 68 Polish marks to the pound sterling was reported, and on July 21st, a rate of 90 Polish marks to the pound. No direct quotations of Czechoslovak exchange are immediately available.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GOVERNMENT TRADING IN
FOOD.

FIRST COMPLETE YEAR.

£13,446,420 GROSS PROFIT.

During the year which ended with March last the Ministry of Food, according to its provisional trading account based on August 6th, made a gross profit of £13,446,420.

Of fourteen different food classes in which business was carried on, only that of vegetable supplies and preservation shows a loss. The amount on the wrong side was £13,530.

The greatest profit, £4,692,063, came from oils and fats, and this was the net result of transactions by the United Kingdom Oils and Oilseeds Brokers' Association acting as agents for the Food Controller, the final proceeds only appearing in the books of the Ministry.

The next place was taken by bacon, hams, and lard, with a profit of £2,502,561, and then came imported butter and cheese, on which the Ministry cleared £1,336,808.

The profits shown under the remaining services are as follows: Milk products, £1,274,008; meat supplies, £1,497,015; oils and oilseeds supply, £1,297,121; cattle, feeding stuffs, £141,147; margarine clearing house, £573,868; tea, £1,000,000; dried fruits and sundries, £55,522; fruit supplies and preservation, £33,100; fish, game, poultry, and miscellaneous, £273,033; Central Live Stock Fund, £10,446. The last-named item, it is explained, is "a pool to meet the distribution expenses of home supplies of meat, the revenue being provided by per head charges contributed by the trade, and as there were neither purchases nor sales, there is consequently no stock on hand at any period."

GENERAL EXPLANATION.

The details of this statement, the report explains, have been prepared largely from estimates, and not from the books of account, owing to the fact that the returns of sales by trade agents are considerably in arrears, and the stocks at the close of the account, at home, abroad, and abroad, cannot be stated with absolute accuracy at such an early date. The depletion of clerical staffs in the commercial world is mainly responsible for these conditions. While, therefore, the actual figures must be accepted with some reserve, the general results will convey a fair impression of the extent and nature of the Food Controller's operations.

The period of the account is the first complete year of the trading in food-stuffs, and reflects the policy deliberately adopted of controlling supplies and distribution from the source, in order, effectively, to control prices. This was supplemented by efforts in the autumn of 1918 to accumulate stocks against the shortage resulting from the enemy submarine campaign.

With the object of steadying any violent fluctuations in the world's market, selling prices were fixed not only to cover administrative expenses, but also to build up financial reserves for use in an emergency, and to meet the inevitable decline in value during the period of liquidation. The elimination of war risks at sea has freed the balance of £6,002,013 to the credit of the "Insurance" account, which has been added to the gross surplus of £7,348,015 to provide for anticipated liabilities arising from various commitments entered into by the Ministry, and against losses likely to occur in the realisation of stocks, and other assets, which would otherwise involve a loss to the national Exchequer, principally in connection with meat, potatoes, milk, and the manufacture of cheese.

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Appended are the rates for 1914, 1917, and the present month:—

	July 1914.	June 1917.	Aug. 1, 1919.
Japan (per yen T.T.)	2 04	2 11-10	2 31
China (Shanghai) (per 100)	2 04	3 01	5 6
India (per rupee T.T.)	3 31-32	1 4-73	1 8
Egypt (piastres per £ 2 night)	97 11-16	97 1	97 1
U.S.A. (dollar per £ 2 night)	4 37-5	4 73	4 33
Argentina (per peso, gold)	47 1	80 1	81
France (francs per £ 2 night)	25 15	17 10	21 8
Switzerland (francs per £ 2 night)	25 20	22 50	24 3
Italy (lire, per £ 2 night)	25 20	34 55	37 60
Holland (guilder, per £ 2 night)	12 12	11 50	11 9
Sweden (kronor, per £ 2 night)	13 24	15 60	17 33

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1014	20.51	24.10
1015	20.51	24.10
1016	20.51	24.10
1017	20.51	24.10

LINES SUGGESTED BY THE VIEW
FROM THE PEAK.

Ever fresher, ever stronger, grows the
wonder of the Peak;
Of its wonder and its beauty can I scarce
find words to speak;
For enchanting is the prospect, and as
varied as enchanting.
And deep-rooted in my fancy is the joy
of its implanting.

Like a living map the prospect lies out-
spread, and at my pleasure
I may gaze at sea or city—night replying
in full measure
Every moment spent in gazing, for the
prospect ever changes.
As the eye sweeps over the buildings, busy
port and mountain-ranges.

Steep the cliffs that, clad in verdure, lead
the admiring gaze to places
That are centres of the Colony's activities,
and bases
Of development and progress. Hail Hong-
kong! be faithful ever
In the service of a Motherland that claims
the best endeavour!

Clumps of trees, Cathedral tower, level
sward of cricket-ground,
Dome of Law Courts, blocks of buildings,
where the offices abound,
Where the energies of mercantile and ship-
ping enterprise are ordered.
In wide enterprises which only by the ends
of earth is bounded.

From the "New Botanic Gardens" straying,
now my glance is held;
And my mind to many thoughts of British
Naval power impelled.
By the Naval Yard, its basins, dry dock—
and its mighty crane
Waiting until they shall send the China
Squadron here again.

Further West I see the grey massed roofs
of China-town, the haunt
Of industries hope of gain, that nothing
can avail to daunt;
Further East the grassy stretch of "Happy
Valley," a haunt of sport,
And, across the road, God's acre, witness-
ing that life is short.

As the background to the picture, in fumi-
liar outline rise
Kowloon Peak and Lion Rock and fellow-
peaks—and now mine eyes
Rest content upon the sturdy stateliness of
Tai Mo Shan.

Genially, with majesty waiting in his
span,
Calm and beautiful the view is, as I look
the other way;
Softly-mounded hills descending green to
many a lovely bay;
Emerald fields in sapphire setting of a sunny
sea—and there, the hills, only just above
the white mist showing.

Aberdeen's dim fleet of junks and sam-
pans crowded in its bay!
Diverse are the strange conceits by moun-
tain mist and cloud affected;
Smoky columns, lofty, vast, on unsub-
stantial base erected!
Wisps, unglazed, arising, till morning sun
in strength has finished reaping.
The white harvest of the night-mist, and
the dew has ceased its weeping.

Early mist like snowy garments cloddy, to
the hill-tops clinging,
While the sun his gleaming shafts across
the glassy sea is flinging;
Or the hills, their summits only just above
the white-mist showing.
Seem to float at anchor, pale blue sky like
water round them flowing.

Praise to God for early morning's gracious
gift of adoration,
To the soul that wakes beholding once
again in illustration
By the richly-dowered harmony of Nature's
variation,
God's own manifold Perfection manifested
in Creation!

Praise to God for benediction sent through
grateful human eyes,
To the reverent heart that views the
pagan in the Western skies,
Seeing awe-struck through the open gates of
Heaven's great foundry-fires,
Glimpses of the glowing furnace, which
the breath of God inspires.

Beautiful the scene by day, fantastically
fair by night,
When the gathering gloom below is
pricked by myriad points of light,
And the search-lights throw out sudden
dazzling avenues, that make
The great harbour take the semblance of
a magic-lighted lake.

Over all, the star-spangled arch of heaven
silent spreading,
While the moon in gentle majesty and
gracefulness is leading
In the radiant procession of serene illumina-
tion,
Mighty forces, God-united in a mystic
combination!

Wherever I roam hereafter may my
memory play me fair,
And imagination true restore to me with
eager care,
Every detail, every feature of this view,
whereon I look
With a fond appreciation, as upon a
favourite book!

N. C. POPE.

SUPERSTITION IN BRITANNY.

A startling story of superstitious belief
comes from Brittany. In a little village
near Ploemel for some months a phan-
tom has frequented the homes of the
villagers. A local legend was recalled,
and the people stood in awe of the nightly
visitor. Apparently the ghost behaved
in the most monstrous way with im-
punity, nobody interfering. His treat-
ment of the young girls of the district
was a scandal, to which nobody seemed
to be able to put an end. One girl of
14 was particularly under the domination
of the sinister spectre. The parents, ex-
tremely simple folk, were so terrified that
their health had been entirely broken. It
was not until after some months of these
proceedings that the police from the town
of Rennes came upon the spot to make a
serious inquiry. They immediately ar-
rested a man whose reputation in the
village is very bad, and he is accused of
playing upon the superstitions of the
people, and masquerading as a legendary
person, of committing the foulest crimes.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council will be held in the Council Chamber to-day at noon.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to apply a sum of not exceeding Eleven million one hundred and seventy-three thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars to the Public Service of the year 1920.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to Places of Public Entertainment.

* Will not be proceeded with at this meeting.

BIT THE CONSTABLES FINGER.

A COLLECTOR OF GLASS.

A recent visitor to Hongkong has concentrated his predatory instincts upon glass window-panes. During the past fortnight he is alleged to have stolen 140 panes of glass.

Yesterday, he was charged at the Magistracy with being found in an unoccupied house, with being in unlawful possession of a packet of pepper and a chisel; and with assaulting a Chinese constable.

Defendant admitted the offences and said he bit the constable's finger because the constable arrested him. The constable let him off and he ran away. A few minutes later the constable chased him, a struggle ensued, and both of them rolled into a side-channel, where they cracked their heads.

Inspector Kent stated that at 12.30 a.m. on October 8th, the constable was informed that there were some people in an unoccupied house on the Praya East. The constable went to the place and knocked at the door. Receiving no answer, he burst in. Defendant, who had taken off a whole window of the house, pretended to be asleep on it. He had evidently entered the house through the roof by means of the skylight, which was open. The man agreed to come to the station quietly, but on the way he bit the constable's finger. The constable retaliated by striking the man on the head with his truncheon. A struggle ensued and the couple rolled into a side-channel, injuring themselves, and had to be sent to hospital. The man had admitted that he intended to use the pepper for blinding his pursuers. The chisel was used for removing panes of glass. Defendant had removed 20 panes from that house alone. The defendant had stated that he had been in jail on a previous occasion, but his finger prints were not in the bureau.

Mr. Lindell sentenced defendant to nine months' hard labour.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER

LONG RECORD OF CONJUGAL BLISS BROKEN.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with stabbing his wife and with pouring hot water on her.

Mr. M. W. Lo appeared for the defence. Complainant stated that originally she was the wife of another man who had gone abroad. When she was 27 years of age defendant kidnapped her from the custody of her mother and took her to his native village, where she lived with him as his wife. They co-habited for a number of years and never quarrelled, although she had heard that defendant was plotting to murder her. On October 2nd, she quarrelled with defendant over some pig's food, but she did not know the reason why he stabbed her and poured hot water over her.

Defendant stated that he had had suspicions for some time that his wife was carrying on a flirtation with another man. On the evening of the incident he caught her in the act and lost control of himself.

Mr. Lindell ordered defendant to pay \$50 compensation to his wife.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

9 a.m., October 15th.
Typhoon 123deg. E. Long, 11deg. N.
Lat., moving N.W.

1 p.m., October 15th.
Typhoon Long, 120deg. E., Lat., 12deg. N., moving W.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY VICTIMIZED.

THEFT OF STEEL FISH-PLATES.

Between September 18th and 28th the Kowloon-Canton Railway Company lost a large quantity of steel fish-plates, valued at about \$1,200. Serjt. Lane, of the Water Police, discovered some of the plates in a marine-dealer's store.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, six men who have been arrested on suspicion were charged—two with stealing and four with receiving.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted. Mr. C. H. Lyson appeared for one of the alleged thieves, Mr. E. Davidson for two of the alleged receivers, and Mr. C. E. H. Benvis for two others.

One of the alleged thieves and Mr. Davidson's clients were discharged on the ground of insufficient evidence, and became witnesses for the prosecution.

The charge against Mr. Lyson's client—that of stealing—was then proceeded with.

A Chinese constable gave evidence of arrest.

Sergeant Lane stated that on October 1st he went along with Mr. Blyth, of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, to a marine store and there found a quantity of steel plates which were identified by Mr. Blyth. He arrested two men who stated that they bought the iron from defendant.

Mr. A. Blyth said that, as far as he knew, no other concern had steel plates similar to those of the railway.

Mr. R. Baker, acting manager of the Railway, stated that nobody had been given permission to remove the plates.

One of the alleged thieves, who was discharged, stated that defendant engaged him at Yau-mai to go to the coal-yard opposite Holt's wharf and remove a quantity of iron. That was on September 18th. There were three other men besides him. Defendant superintended the removal of the plates, which were loaded into a junk. He was paid \$4.50, to be divided between himself and another man. Defendant engaged two others.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lyson, witness stated that all the men were engaged by defendant. The reason why he was given \$4.50 was because the other men had not completed their work before going away. He did not tell defendant that he had a quantity of iron from Canton, or ask for \$35.

A statement made by defendant at the Police-station was produced to the effect that he was acting on behalf of the last witness, who brought the iron from Canton.

One of the alleged receivers, who was discharged, stated that he had bought iron from the defendant on several occasions. On September 28th defendant came to his store and arranged for the sale of some iron. Defendant asked for 50 cents' commission on each bundle of iron, which was brought in a boat.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lyson, witness stated that some coolies brought the iron. Defendant had told him that he was acting for another party. The price agreed on was \$33, plus \$7.50, defendant's commission. Defendant took the \$33 first of all, and came back later for his commission. Two *foks* were present during the transaction.

At this stage it was pointed out that the two *foks* were present in Court. Mr. Lyson remarked that that was rather unfortunate for his client, as he had intended to call them to prove that the alleged thief, who was discharged, was the person who had received the money.

Defendant stated that he only acted as a commission agent. He did not know that the plates were stolen.

Mr. Lindell observed that he was not inclined to believe the Chinese witnesses for the prosecution. He thought the wrong man had been charged. He discharged the defendant.

The case against two other alleged receivers was adjourned, as Mr. Longinotto wished to consider his position. The original bail of \$3,000 each was reduced to \$1,000 each.

METROPOLITAN POLICE IN THE ARMY.

Members of the Metropolitan Police who have decided to remain as volunteers in the Army of Occupation are regarded as still serving "for the purposes of the present war" and in their case the provisions of the Police Constables (Naval and Military Service) Acts, 1914-1917, still apply, and consequently such men will not be struck off the strength of the Metropolitan Police Force.

THE "BELLE OF SWATOW STREET."

CONTRADICTORY EVIDENCE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with demanding money from a girl by menaces.

Inspector Kent stated that the girl in question was the belle of Swatow Street. There were two Chinese clubs in that street, and each wanted to secure the services of the girl. On the night of October 13th, there was considerable trouble, and the Wanchai Police Force turned out, assisted by the district watchmen. There was supposed to have been fighting between the two clubs over the girl. It was ascertained that four men went to a Chinese brothel and asked the girl to become a member of their club. She refused, but they insisted and demanded from her \$4 as club fees, threatening to smash the furniture.

Complainant, an attractive girl, stated that when she refused to join the club the defendant threatened to assault her. She blew a police-whistle, but no police came.

Inspector Kent said there a lot of trouble going on in the street, and a special detective was sent out to investigate the cause.

Defendant denied the allegation. He stated that he engaged the girl for a game of dominoes and paid her \$4. When her lover came she left the defendant severely alone. He demanded his money back, and was assaulted by the girl's lover. He complained to a Chinese constable.

The girl denied that she had a lover.

A Chinese constable stated that the quarrel was an old one. He denied that defendant complained about being assaulted. The girl had a lover. He knew the whole history of the incident.

The girl said the constable was lying.

Mr. Lindell said it was impossible to convict the man on such contradictory evidence and discharged him.

GAMBLER WHO KNEW THE LAW.

INGENIOUS PLAN TO DODGE THE POLICE.

A party of Chinese gamblers hit upon an ingenious plan to evade arrest. Knowing that the Police were armed with search-warrants for premises the men changed their place of meeting night by night. They would play cards in one house one night, and as soon as the Police took out a warrant they moved to another house, and so on. The Police were, however, more cunning than their quarry, and after a fortnight's tracing managed to arrest thirteen of them.

The prisoners were taken before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistracy, yesterday, one of them being charged with keeping a common gaming-house and the others with playing for stakes.

The alleged keeper questioned the authority of the police to arrest him. He said he was playing *ma chuk* and not *san kung*.

Mr. Smith: But that is gambling. The keeper: No, it is not. We do not know *san kung*. I live in the house and I am entitled to invite my friends to play a game of cards with me. I know the laws of Hongkong. *Ma chuk* is not a prohibited game; it is a social game. We were playing it when the Police arrested us. I challenge the Police to say that *ma chuk* is a prohibited game.

A constable stated that the keeper acted as "banker" while the rest were playing *san kung*.

Mr. Smith fined the first defendant \$50, and the rest \$2 each.

Eight of the gamblers were cooks in European households and their masters probably had to go breakfastless.

KN-VE OR FOOL?

SIX MONTHS' IN GAOL FOR POSSESSING COUNTERFEIT COIN.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese youth was charged with uttering and being in possession of counterfeit five-cent pieces of Hongkong currency.

Inspector Kent stated that defendant had 41 five-cent pieces. He attempted to pass off two on a cigarette vendor, who refused to accept it. The defendant then went to another shop and tried the same game.

Defendant said he exchanged \$2.20 in Canton money for 41 five-cent pieces of Hongkong currency. He did not know they were counterfeit coins as he had not seen such money before.

Mr. Lindell: If you are not a knave, you are a fool. Six months' hard labour.

SPORT.

INDIAN RECREATION CLUB REPORT.

The report of the Committee of the Indian Recreation Club for the ten months ending September 30th, states that the accounts show a credit balance of \$1,073.33. The number on the membership roll is 130. A piece of ground at the So-ko-poo Valley has been allotted to the Club for cricket, and tennis, and it is hoped to open it in the course of next month.

The Club has had a very successful cricket season. Of eight matches played, five were won, two drawn and one lost.

During the summer months launch bathing trips were held every Wednesday. The attendances were good and the outings proved very successful. The Committee recommend a grant of \$18.75 to meet the deficit in connection with these bathing trips.

The Club has entered teams in the Hongkong Cricket League and the Hongkong Football League. The Committee hope that the members will do all in their power to further the success of the Club in these Leagues.

LITTLE BOYS IN COURT.

"I HAVE NO FOOD."

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese boy pleaded guilty to hawking within the market limits.

Inspector Kent informed the Magistracy that the youth had two previous convictions against him for similar offences.

Mr. Lindell: You are quite incorrigible; you have been before me on two previous occasions.

The defendant: I cannot help it; I have no food.

Why do you not try to obtain food? I have tried without success.

I don't think you have tried \$10 or 14 days.

Another little boy was charged with hawking without a licence.

Defendant stated that he was only eleven years of age. Another boy committed the offence.

Mr. Lindell: You are discharged; if you come up here again you will be beaten.

BRIBERY CASE.

CHARGES AND COUNTER-CHARGES.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with causing an obstruction and with offering a bribe of 20 cents to a constable.

An Indian constable stated that he noticed defendant placing his stall across the road and ordered him to remove it. The man refused and witness arrested him. On the way to the Police-station the man offered him a bribe to release him.

Defendant accused the constable of assaulting him and stealing the money from him.

Mr. Lindell fined defendant \$3 on the first charge and \$10 on the second.

AN OPIUM CONSUMER.

MAN COMMITS THREE OFFENCES.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese pleaded guilty to being in unlawful possession of seven maces of opium and smoking apparatus, and to trespassing on the Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s premises at Tai-kei-tsu.

A further charge of being in unlawful possession of counterfeit Singapore coins was withdrawn, as the Colonial Treasurer had pronounced these to be good coins of the realm.

Defendant stated that, being an opium consumer, it was necessary for him to have a quantity of the drug in his possession.

Mr. Lindell fined defendant \$73, in default, two months' hard labour.

BROKERS AT VARIANCE.

At the Summary Court, yesterday, the hearing was continued of the case in which Mr. J. M. P. da Silva, broker, claimed from Mr. L. V. F. Ribeiro, broker, the sum of \$404.82, and Mr. Ribeiro counter-claimed \$203.84.

During his cross-examination by Mr. Lo, Mr. da Silva said: "Brokers always trust each other; if there were no trust there would be no business."

In reply to Mr. Lo, Mr. Silva denied that the real transaction was that he gave the \$375 to Mr. Ribeiro to cover the loss on 50 shares in the Electric Company because he (Silva) could not meet the cost of the shares.

Mr. Lo asked if, being a Government pensioner, and not being on his own statement, in a position "to chuck away money," he wanted the Court to believe that he gave the money to Ribeiro without any security, merely as a gift.

Mr. Silva: "I chuck money away! I gave the money to him as a present, because we were in the same office."

The hearing was again adjourned.

CHAIR-COOLIE ASSAULTS LUKONG.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a chair-coolie was charged with assaulting a constable in Lyndhurst Terrace.

The constable stated that he demanded the chair-bearer's licence, whereupon the coolie used vile language and bit him on the mouth. Witness retaliated. Another chair-coolie, also, assaulted witness.

The defendant accused the constable of being the aggressor.

Mr. Smith fined defendant \$50, with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour.

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TENNIS SHIRTS

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\$4.25 each.

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Made up from the same material as AERTEX but it is not cellular.

2 styles in stock, one with open pointed Collar attached and one with plain neck band.

\$4.50 each.

WHITE COTTON
UNION SUITS

Just the suits for TENNIS WEAR for the Coming SEASON.

Smartness of fit and comfortable to wear.

THE NEW YORK \$2.75 SUIT.

THE ANON \$2.75 SUIT.

NOTE—When ordering state height and chest measurement.

THE ACE
WHITE LEATHER
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This belt adjusts itself to every movement of the body. Lined inside with white canvas, so cannot soil the trousers. One inch wide.

\$1.25 each.

WHITE CANVAS
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Made with red rubber soles.

\$8.50 pair.

WHITE CANVAS
ROPE SOLE SHOES

For use on Pucca Courts, a very hard-wearing shoe.

\$4.50 pair.

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

(Hotel Manilla, Top Floor).

P.O. BOX 348.

"VIOTYP" TYPEWRITERS.

IDEAL for travellers, a machine that you can always have in your pocket.

Given away at \$18 and \$25 each.

Now exhibited at "The Victoria Printing Press."

Distributed by— UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.

FRENCH or SPANISH.

QUICKLY, EASILY & DELIGHTFULLY ACQUIRED.

The Famous "CORTINA" LANGUAGE-RECORDS and text books, will teach you on your Gramophone, in spare moments at home.

Demonstrations and particulars from

Anderson Music Co.,

LIMITED,

16, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 1322.

[313]

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

NOW ON SHOW

SEASONABLE UNDERWEAR

IN EVERY WEIGHT AND SIZE

SWEATERS.

We have a large assortment of White and Coloured Sweaters for

GOLF, TENNIS, CRICKET, ETC.

GOLF HOSE SOCKS & SHIRTS

IN PURE WOOL

GLYN'S HATS

FELT, STRAW, VELOUR AND TWEED

INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

THE HARBOUR RACE

UNDER the auspices of the Victoria Recreation Club.

Inaugurated by "The China Mail" in 1906.

This race takes place today (Thursday), at 5 p.m. sharp.

The start is from the "Sea wall", Kowloon Station, and the finish at the Sea-wall between the V.R.C. and Murray Pier.

Small boats and sampans are not allowed to follow up swimmers, and coaching is strictly forbidden. All precautions are being taken to assist any competitor not able to finish the race.

An official launch for competitors, the Press and members will leave the V.R.C. at 4.30 p.m. sharp.

The prizes will be distributed at the end of the event in the V.R.C. gymnasium by R. E. Bellis, Esq. All are cordially invited.

R. H. B. MITCHELL,
(Hon. Secretary).

CRAIGENGOWER CRICKET CLUB

NOTICE

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Pavilion T-MORROW (FRIDAY), OCT. 17TH, 1919, at 8 P.M., for the purpose of passing the Report and Accounts and electing Officers for the ensuing season.

R. BASA,
Hon. Secretary.

TO LET

VACANT PLOT of Land, Praya East. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

(1395)

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY (THURSDAY), October 16th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Wardrobes, Drawers, Chests of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Armchairs, Curious, Crockery and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Overmantels, Sideboards, Napkins, Tablecloths, Hatstands and a long line of Sundries.

Also 1 Fine Telescope. Terms—Cash on Delivery. Hongkong, October 16th, 1919. 249

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, October 18th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M.

at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central (Old Post Office Building).

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects.

Chestfield Couch and Arm-Chairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobes, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Steads, Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Wagon, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric boards and a long line of Sundries.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms—Cash on Delivery. Hongkong, October 16th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, October 21st, 1919, at 2.30 P.M.

at his Sales Room 500 TONS MANGANESE ORE.

The above is lying in Hoi Ping Godown at Yamnati, and may be inspected during the day between 10 A.M. to 4.00 P.M.

Sample of above may be seen at the Auctioneer's Sales Room.

Terms—Cash on Delivery. Hongkong, October 16th, 1919.

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON. Corner of Halfpenny & Hankow Roads. Tel. 444.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurbished in new up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor. BAE AND BILLIARD ROOMS, TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—

J. H. O'BERRY, Proprietor.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

THE OPENING CRUISE of the Season will be held on SUNDAY next, OCTOBER 19TH, to an anchorage half-mile East of Channel Rocks. Race Programmes are being sent to Members.

(1396)

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

SUBSCRIPTION GRUFFINS FOR THE SEASON 1919-1920.

THE Lists in connection with the above are now posted at the Race Course and the Hongkong Club. COST PER PONY Hongkong \$300—c.f. The lists will positively close on SATURDAY, November 29th, 1919.

By Order, G. W. GEGG, Acting Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, October 8th, 1919. (1393)

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17TH, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors. THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from October 11th to October 31st, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers. Hongkong, October 2nd, 1919. (1330)

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on MONDAY, the 20th day of OCTOBER, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting. A copy of such Articles and a copy of the existing Articles may be seen at the Offices of the General Managers in Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. In such copy the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the old Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink.

Should the Meeting approve of such Articles with or without modification, the subject Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed:—

"That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened. Dated this 9th day of October, 1919. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. (1371)

GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the HAWK REGISTERS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 29th September to 17th October, 1919, both days inclusive.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Colonial Registrar. Hongkong, September 29th, 1919. (1311)

TO LET

FIVE ROOMED FURNISHED HOUSE on the Peak. Box No. 1399.

Care of "Daily Press" Office. (1390)

TO LET

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings. 81

FOR SALE

"MOUNT GOUGH" No. 131, THE Large Garden. Apply—LOXLEY & CO., York Buildings. 1255

THE CALL FOR ECONOMY

and

THE COST OF LIVING.

To those who realise the urgent necessity for greater economy and to those who are confronted with the great problem of the increased cost of living, we would suggest that one of the foremost factors in reducing expenses is the intelligent and consistent cultivation of home gardens.

GRAEA & CO., Dealers in Vegetable and Flower Seeds, No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 620.

INTIMATIONS



NOTICE

ALL Persons, with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. C. WOLFE, Captain Superintendent of Police. Hongkong, September 2nd, 1919. (140)



PUBLIC AUCTION

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 20th day of October, 1919, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Mong Kok, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Particulars of the Lot.	Area in Acres.	Area in Square Feet.	Area in Square Meters.	Area in Hectares.
Lot 1, Mong Kok, Kowloon.	1.50	100,000	10,000	1.50
Lot 2, Mong Kok, Kowloon.	1.50	100,000	10,000	1.50
Lot 3, Mong Kok, Kowloon.	1.50	100,000	10,000	1.50
Lot 4, Mong Kok, Kowloon.	1.50	100,000	10,000	1.50
Lot 5, Mong Kok, Kowloon.	1.50	100,000	10,000	1.50
Lot 6, Mong Kok, Kowloon.	1.50	100,000	10,000	1.50
Lot 7, Mong Kok, Kowloon.	1.50	100,000	10,000	1.50
Lot 8, Mong Kok, Kowloon.	1.50	100,000	10,000	1.50
Lot 9, Mong Kok, Kowloon.	1.50	100,000	10,000	1.50
Lot 10, Mong Kok, Kowloon.	1.50	100,000	10,000	1.50

(1332)

BY ORDER OF THE OWNERS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE VERY VALUABLE BUILDING SITE

Situate at KOWLOON POINT, TSIMTSATSUI.

WITH LARGE FRONTAGE ON KIMBERLEY ROAD, KOWLOON.

& RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT.

To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY,

The 30th day of October, 1919, at 12 o'clock Noon.

by Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT.

at his Auction Room in Duddell Street.

The Property consists of:—

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as THE REMAINING PORTION OF KOWLOON INLAND LOT NO. 114.

The Property is situate in a very desirable position, ready for immediate building purposes.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from:

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON.

1, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.

Or From The Vendor's Solicitors.

Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, The Auctioneer. (1382)

PUBLIC AUCTION

By Order of THE MORTGAGEES.

MR. G. O. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

On FRIDAY,

the 31st day of October, 1919, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Steamship "ASIA"

1061 tons now lying in Kowloon Bay in the Harbour of Hongkong together with all the furniture, Store equipment and appurtenances now on board.

IN ONE LOT.

This ship is a Chinese ship registered in Canton and is constructed of steel. She has the following dimensions: Length 263 feet, Breadth 32 feet 6 inches, and Depth 18 feet 9 inches, and her speed is about 10 knots.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale and for orders for inspections of the vessel please apply to—

Messrs. KUNG YUEK, 222, Wing Lok Street.

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON, 1, Des Vaux Road Central, Vendor's Solicitors.

or to Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, The Auctioneer. (1232)

INTIMATION

WATSON'S THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST



FOR 25 YEARS

POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE

ADVERTISING

A. S. WATSON & CO.

LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, Des Vaux Road, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 16TH, 1919.

JAPAN AND INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

JAPAN has been preparing for her representation on the International Labour Conference, which is to be held at Washington in November, according to the Convention attached to the League of Nations Covenant. The Convention provides that each of the signatory Powers be represented by three delegates—one as a Government nominee, the second as the capitalists' nominee, and the third as the workers' nominee. The selection of the Japanese Government's nominee was, of course, a matter that concerned only the Ministry. An official has been appointed who, no doubt, has been carefully crammed with the Government's views, which are probably chiefly of a negative character. The capitalists' representative, also, was not difficult to choose, but there has been considerable heartburning over the selection of the labour delegate. It was, first, necessary to convene a sort of labour conference in Tokyo, and to elect the delegates to this conference the Government brought official pressure to bear on the workers in each city. The result was, if the voice of criticism is to be listened to, that the conference, which met in Tokyo, was very slightly representative of labour but very strongly representative of official influence. At the opening of the proceedings objection was at once raised to the manner in which the conference had been brought together. As the meeting was presided over by an official of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, these criticisms fell upon deaf ears. The delegates had been chosen, and there they were. Those who objected to the manner in which they had been chosen must either accept matters as they stood or retire. This disgusted a section of the real workers at the conference and they did retire, among them Mr. SUZUKI BUNJI, who has

acquired something of an international reputation as representative of Japanese labour and certainly was the best man to represent Japanese labour at the International Conference at Washington. The refusal to allow any discussion of the way in which the conference was brought together seems to have shown Mr. SUZUKI the uselessness of expecting any real election to take place, and rather than take any part in the proceedings he withdrew. At the next meeting of the conference Mr. SUZUKI's supporters took the matter up again, with the result that, after further angry discussion, some more of the delegates withdrew. As the delegates numbered only some seventy altogether, the two withdrawals seriously depleted their numbers, but, even thus reduced, the conference proved unmanageable, and finally a committee was appointed to select three candidates for the post. The committee seems to have been given full powers, as the names it selected were not, apparently, submitted to the full meeting. The persons chosen by the committee can hardly be considered as representatives of labour except in a purely academic sense. Two of them were University professors and the third, while an employee in an industrial factory, was at the same time a director of the company and was thus something between a worker and employer. The persons selected were approached in the order in which their names were chosen. The two professors came first. One refused the post on the advice, it is stated, of the other. His qualifications were entirely academic, and it seems to have been hardly expected that he would accept. The second was then interviewed. His qualifications were rather better, as he had taken a more or less active interest in labour matters and was a councillor to one of the largest labour organisations. As he had advised his confreres to refuse the post it was expected that he would follow the same course, but, to the general surprise, after some hesitation he accepted. Apparently he expected to receive the backing of Labour, but in this he was disappointed. The very organisation to which he was adviser strongly resented his action. This organisation is the Yunkai, of which Mr. SUZUKI BUNJI is the head. While approving the appointment of Dr. TAKANO, the professor in question, in principle, the organisation took the high moral ground that the ends did not excuse the means. Dr. TAKANO had not been fairly elected, and, however suitable a candidate he was, his appointment must be opposed. As a result, after a good deal of negotiation, Dr. TAKANO resigned. This left one candidate in the field—the company director, who is suspected to have been the Government's choice all along. If he really was the Government's choice a good deal of skillful scheming was carried out to secure his appointment. He has agreed to serve, although it is stated that he has made a bargain with the Government in regard to improvement in the treatment of the workers. At present, trade-unions are not allowed in Japan, which, in fact, is in the position that England was a hundred years ago so far as labour matters are concerned. In England, then, as in Japan to-day, no combinations were allowed which had for their object an improvement of the financial condition of the worker. In England the law was evaded by forming organisations ostensibly for purposes of charity, and Japanese workers are rapidly adopting the same device. They have not yet reached the point of accumulating funds for the support of the men in their struggles with their employers, but this defect will, no doubt, soon be remedied. Another disability under which workers suffer in Japan is that strikes are illegal, and persons inciting to a strike, as well as strikers themselves, are liable to fines and imprisonment. Of late the authorities have not applied the law very strictly, but a strike for higher wages at one of the Government arsenals—a perfectly justifiable strike, as shown by the authorities conceding the men's demands—was followed by prosecutions in which the head of an organisation formed by the arsenal workers was involved. It was stated later that henceforward the law against strikes would be rigorously applied. Evidently the Government was afraid of the situation growing out of hand, but the prosecution of its own employees on a point where the authorities were plainly proved to be in the wrong has evoked a good deal of adverse criticism. It is on these two points that Mr. MASUMOTO, the delegate chosen to represent Japanese Labour at the Washington Conference,

has approached the authorities. He is said to have received a promise of reforms and to have been told that legislation is now in hand which will partly remove existing disabilities. Whether he will accept the Government's promises remains to be seen, but in the meanwhile the irreconcilables are steadily opposing him. For some reason or other there was no representative of the seamen at the Tokyo conference, an oversight which was much commented on. There is a rumour to take Mr. MASUMOTO to the States which will go on strike on the voyage, though how this will help them to secure representation is known only to themselves. They may delay Mr. MASUMOTO's arrival at Washington, but the Conference can proceed without him. Probably the whole question of Japan's Labour representative will be raised at the Conference at Washington, where, under the Convention, the qualifications of all the delegates are to be scrutinised, and those who are found not to comply with the provisions of the Convention compelled to withdraw. Mr. SUZUKI is threatening to bring the matter before Mr. GOMPERZ, much to the distress of some of his countrymen, who do not approve of Japan's dirty linen being washed in public. There is no doubt, however, that the Conference will make some concessions to these countries in which Labour is not highly organised, as is the case in Japan, and it is probable, therefore, that Mr. MASUMOTO will pass muster, the best that Japan could do in the circumstances.

The annual Harbour Swimming race takes place this evening.

H.E. the Governor has consented to become Patron of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club.

In connection with St. Andrew's Hall, practice dances will be held in the City Hall on November 11th, 15th and 22nd.

The annual general meeting of the Craigengower Cricket Club will be held in the pavilion to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

The Chinese charged with being a member of an unlawful society was sentenced at the Magistracy, yesterday, to six weeks' hard labour.

The winning numbers of the articles raffled by Victoria Branch of the Ministering Children's League are as follows: Lingerie, 3; Picture, 20; Tea-cloth, 17.

The two Chinese who were charged with committing an armed robbery at the London Mission School, Tokawan, have been committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

H.E. the Governor dined with Commodore and Mrs. V. G. Garnor at the Peak on Monday evening. His Excellency was entertained at dinner, yesterday evening, by Major-General F. Ventris, C.B.

The speech in which H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. F. Seton James, C.M.G.) presented the Budget to the Straits Legislative Council on October 6th, ran into twenty folio pages.

A friend in Ceylon writes in all seriousness to a member of our staff:—"Sir Reginald passed through Colombo yesterday. Please show him round the town and give him a good time. He is very keen on boxing and used to attend our meets."

The crepe de chine camisole and petticoat raffled by Lady Chater for the Peak stall of the M.C.L. bazaar has been won by ticket No. 14. The set of children's furniture, raffled by Mrs. Dowdell, for the Peak stall, has been won by ticket No. 35.

Inspector Watt has arrested a young Chinese of the better class who is "wanted" by the Canton authorities for murdering an old man and grievously wounding another. After the murder the man came to Hongkong, where he was in concealment.

The following cases of communicable diseases were reported in the Colony during the week which ended on Saturday last:—Gastro-enteritis, 9 (9 deaths); cholera, 2 (2 deaths); and enteric fever, 2 (1 death). One case (1 death) of gastro-enteritis was reported on Tuesday.

About three months ago a Chinese woman lent a man \$2,000 at ten per cent interest. The note became due a week ago, and the woman went to the man's house and demanded payment. The man gave her a cheque on the International Bank, but on presentation it was dishonoured. She reported the matter to the Police and accompanied a detective to the house, only to discover that the man had disappeared.

At a meeting held in connection with the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, on Tuesday evening, it was decided to open the dancing season on Tuesday next. It is regretted that the Royal Naval Catering purpose as it is required for the use of the Fleet men shortly arriving, but a Institute, where it is hoped that the supply given during previous seasons will be continued.

A "jumble" sale was held, yesterday afternoon, at St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon, in aid of the funds of the Ministering Children's League. It was, as one lady declared, a "two-edged" charity, as the funds benefited a most deserving cause and the articles, donated by members of the Church and their friends, were sold so cheaply that many poor people were able to supplement their winter stocks by purchasing cheaply things which, in the ordinary way, would be beyond their reach. Mrs. Griffin, who managed the sale, had the willing help of Mesdames Gill, Riggs, Fleming, White, Robinson, Rogers and Ross, and Miss Stone. The articles found a ready sale.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PRESIDENT WILSON.
SUFFERING FROM CEREBRAL
LESION.

WASHINGTON, October 13th.
An official bulletin announcing that President Wilson's condition necessitates his remaining in bed for an extended period has dispelled the hope of an early resumption of Presidential duties.

A sensation has been caused in America by a letter in the newspapers, alleged to have been written by a Senator, declaring that the President is suffering from cerebral lesion, one of the results of which is slight facial paralysis, and he is unlikely to be any material force or factor in anything.

There is much speculation regarding the situation, as, although the Constitution provides that the Vice-President assumes office in the event of disability on the part of the President, up to the present there has been no precedent for this.

PHYSICIAN REFUSES TO
COMMENT.

WASHINGTON, October 13th.
A bulletin issued this evening states that President Wilson is in good spirits and had a restful day.

The President's physician professionally declines to comment on the Senator's letter cabled earlier.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

TO VISIT THE DUTCH EAST
INDIES.

AMSTERDAM, October 13th.
It is officially stated that Queen Wilhelmina will shortly proceed on a State visit to the Dutch East Indies under the Japanese title Sri Baginda Rajah Putri (Illustrious and Gracious Empress).

DISTURBED IRELAND.

ATTACK ON A TRAIN.

LONDON, October 13th.
Fourteen men attacked a train between Cork and Queenstown, disarmed three soldiers and disappeared leaving no clue.

THE FIUME AFFAIR.

RUMOURS OF KING'S ABDICATION
DENIED.

ROME, October 13th.
An official statement denies the rumours that the King has decided on abdication in connection with the Fiume affair.

STRIKE IN NEW YORK.

TEAMSTERS AND TRUCKMEN
OUT.

NEW YORK, October 13th.
The teamsters and truckmen in New York struck work at midnight. Ten thousand are involved. The strike will tie up virtually every terminal in Greater New York and prevent the delivery of milk and other perishables.

THE ANGLO-PERSIAN
AGREEMENT.

APPREHENSIONS NOT JUSTIFIED.

PARIS, October 12th.
The Persian Foreign Minister, in an interview, stated that he had requested the Peace Conference to give him an audience in order to explain the wishes of Persia. He emphasized that the apprehensions in regard to the Anglo-Persian Agreement were not justified. Persia could only live if she reformed herself and could only do that with the friendly support of one of the great European Powers. Britain was the only Power able to help Persia.

The Agreement contained nothing attacking Persian independence or constituting a permanent right or monopoly for Britain. Persia would be able to appoint foreign advisers, for example, French professors.

He emphasized that the Agreement would be submitted to the League of Nations.

AFGHANISTAN.

"TIMES" CONDEMNS RECENT
PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, October 13th.
The Times condemns giving the Afghans control of external relations, also what it calls the apparently calculated unpardonable delay of the Raj in revealing that this "great concession" has been made.

It says that Sir Valentine Chirol's words of 1903 are truer to-day than they were then, namely, that "Kabul is the very last place we should willingly suffer to be transformed into a centre of diplomatic rivalry."

It remarks that the choice of Sir Hamilton Grant to conduct the negotiations was not good, and that the obvious man for the job was General Ross-Kempell.

FIGHTING IN THE BALTIC
PROVINCES.LETTS' BRAVE RESISTANCE AT
RIGA.

LONDON, October 13th.
A telegram from Riga states that Colonel Bermond had announced his intention to enter Riga at midnight on Thursday, but the plan was upset by the sturdy resistance of the barefooted Letts, who succeeded in filling the breaches in the line.

HISTORIC STRUGGLE ROUND RIGA.

LONDON, October 13th.

The Daily Chronicle correspondent at Riga, in a graphic account of the three days' fighting, relates how the Lettish rearward of 2,000 men held up an overwhelming force of Germans. Every yard was stubbornly contested, in spite of the use of gas shells and a withering hail of bullets. Many of the soldiers were schoolboys who came direct from their classes. The Letts were finally obliged to retire before the machine guns and armoured cars, but were still holding out on Saturday in spite of a very violent bombardment.

MARTIAL LAW.

ABOLISHED IN ALL FRENCH
DEPARTMENTS.

PARIS, October 13th.
A decree has been published abolishing martial law in all French Departments proclaimed during the war.

A WAR MEMORIAL.

UNVEILING CEREMONY AT
HERCHIE.

MONS, October 13th.
An imposing ceremony took place today—the unveiling of the monument erected at Herchie, where the last shots of the war were fired, on November 11th, 1918.

British and French military representatives attended.

The monument was erected by the inhabitants in honour of the British Army.

CLEARING THE SEAS.

AMERICAN SHIPS COMPLETE
THEIR TASK.

LONDON, October 13th.
The American ships which have been helping to clear up the vast minefield between the Orkneys and Norway have completed their task, accounting for 21,000 mines. Only four of the 36 sweepers escaped scatheless.

INCREASE IN RATES AT HOME.

NEWSPAPER AGITATION.

LONDON, October 13th.
In connection with the forthcoming borough elections, the papers are drawing attention to the heavy increases in the rates. West Ham heads the London boroughs with a rate of 15s. 7d., while Kensington is the lowest with 8s. 10d. County rates have all increased. Merthyr Tydfil pays 17s. 5d.

CORN HARVEST AT HOME.

CROPS IN GOOD CONDITION.

LONDON, October 13th.
It is officially stated that the corn harvest is practically finished. The crops secured are in good condition.

"BLACK LISTS."

DEFINITELY ABOLISHED AT
HOME.

LONDON, October 13th.
The "Black Lists," giving the names of firms in all countries trading with the enemy, which greatly helped the blockade, has been definitely abolished.

WAR HISTORY.

THE REVELATIONS IN THE
FRENCH CHAMBER.

LONDON, October 13th.
Colonel Repington, writing in the Morning Post, commenting on the revelations in the French Chamber on October 11th, expresses the opinion that the British Command has nothing to regret in its action when General Nivelle failed. He urges the publication of all documents to enlighten the French and British peoples.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.[BY COURTESY OF THE "HONGKONG CHINESE
COMMERCIAL NEWS."] LONDON, August 27th.JAPAN CHANGES ATTITUDE TO
CHINA.

SHANGHAI, October 13th.

It is reported that Japan has changed her attitude in regard to China. She is now willing to lend money and supply arms to both the North and the South Governments.

INTERNAL PEACE.

Kan Wan-pang has telegraphed to Luk Wing-ting, Military Governor of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and Tong Kai-yue, Military Governor of Yunnan, stating that all misunderstandings between the North and the South should be removed, so that a sound Government may be established. Anything connected with the well-being of China can then be frankly discussed.

OFFENSIVE BY SOUTHERN
SOLDIERS.

The Military Board has telegraphed to Shum Chun-huen and Luk Wing-ting complaining that Southern soldiers under Tam Ho-ming have gone forward in three different directions to attack Northern soldiers in Hunan. They are asked to explain the reason for this action.

STUDENT DISTURBANCES IN
TIENTSIN SUPPRESSED.

The student disturbances in Tientsin have been suppressed.

TROUBLE AT CHEUNG-SHA.

The Peking Government has received a telegram from Cheung King-ia, the Military Governor of Cheung-sha, stating that Ng Pui-fu is now sending soldiers to attack Cheung-sha. The Government telegraphed asking Ng to take up the post of Inspector General of the soldiers and let Cheung be Military Governor. This has been agreed upon.

FIGHTING IN SZECHUEN.

The Peking Government has received a telegram from Szechuen stating that there was a dispute between Szechuen and Yunnan soldiers, and the matter ended in a fight. Hung Huk-mu, the Military Governor, has left the capital.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VICKERS' AEROPLANES FOR
CHINA.

LONDON, October 13th.

The Chinese Loan totals £1,500,000. It arises out of an agreement under which Messrs. Vickers Ltd. are to supply a large number of commercial aeroplanes to China.

BRITISH COTTON MISSION TO THE
FAR EAST.

LONDON, October 13th.

At a meeting of cotton interests in Manchester, it was reported that the Treasury wishes to limit the membership of the proposed Trade Mission to the Far East to three instead of twelve, and the Government's contribution to be £3,000 instead of the whole expense.

The meeting passed a resolution declaring the Treasury scheme inadequate, and urging the Treasury to arrange the Mission on the original lines approved by the Board of Trade at a convenient time in 1920.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

THE NEW ADMIRAL OF THE
FLEET.

LONDON, October 13th.

It is understood that Admiral Sir Roslyn Wemyss has been appointed Admiral of the Fleet.

RETRENCHMENT AT HOME.

FIGHTING EXPENDITURE TO BE
REDUCED.

LONDON, October 13th.

The Daily Express states that the Cabinet Retrenchment Committee has decided that, if real economy is realisable, it must be in the fighting forces. It is stated that the Army expenditure will be reduced to £75,000,000, the Naval to £60,000,000, and the Air Force to £25,000,000.

A further reduction in ships is expected.

IMPRESSIONS OF HOME.

[BY A FORMER RESIDENT OF HONGKONG.]

LONDON, August 27th.

TAKING STOCK OF THE POSITION.

Not for a long time have the newspapers been so lacking in sensational interest as they are at the moment of writing. Happily the long series of industrial strikes seem at last to have come to an end—for the time being at least—by Labour adding considerably to the enormous gains it has made during the past two or three years, and with still larger advantages foreshadowed in the statement of policy made by the Prime Minister on the eve of the Parliamentary recess. The Prime Minister emphasised, however, that these advantages could not be maintained if production remains at its present level. He spoke of the necessity of output as being almost essential, as "less than ever" in every branch of production except agriculture. Yet 3,600,000 men have already been demobilised, and Mr. Lloyd George told the House that this enormous number of able-bodied men only 300,000 have not been absorbed in industry.

The output of coal largely governs production in other branches of industry, and the decrease in the coal output has been specially emphasised of late. Statistics have been quoted which indicate that the miners and their leaders are directly responsible for this lessened production—this is to say, they have been adopting a "cat's paw" policy. Nothing could be further from the actual truth, says the President of the Miners' Federation, and he suggests that it would be more truthful to say that the mine-owners themselves have not been particularly desirous of any increased output, because it would have the effect of compelling the Government to refrain from putting into actual practice the majority report of the Coal Commission, which recommended the nationalisation of the mining industry. Whatever the cause, it has come to be recognised that it must be definitely ascertained and speedily remedied; and there is no doubt that the plain speaking in which members of the Government have recently been indulging in regard to the decreased output is making a strong appeal to the common sense of all concerned. A clear comprehension of the gravity of the present situation is a necessary preparation for legislation on the many important and far-reaching proposals outlined in the Government's statement of policy, and the Parliamentary recess will afford our legislators and the public generally ample time to formulate considered opinions upon the many proposals which will be brought forward for legislative enactment in the next session of Parliament.

It cannot be said that the Prime Minister's statement has commanded what is called "a good press," but that, I think, may be largely due to the somewhat extravagant expectations in which many of the papers indulged prior to its delivery. Perhaps the Premier had some such expectation in mind when he remarked that "if a house be shaken or demolished you may build a better structure, but it will not leap out of the ground like an Aladdin's palace."

BACK TO THE LITTLE BRITISH VOLUNTEER ARMY.

The War Office administration has been subjected in recent months to a good deal of well-merited criticism regarding the prodigality of its expenditure, and many serious allegations of reckless extravagance and incompetent administrative control yet remain to be investigated. But while saying this, it is only fair to take note of the claim made by the Secretary of State for War that "in spite of waste, gaffling, mistakes, and absurdities, the expenditure of the war has not exceeded the original estimate." Another claim made by Mr. Churchill in the same speech will not be without interest to those who recall the fears expressed in the summer of 1917, when it was said that the war would cost £200,000,000 in the year before the war, will cost us in the post-war year, on the basis of post-war pay and post-war prices, between £65,000,000 and £70,000,000 a year. That, I am told, is a provisional estimate, and I am not prepared to accept it as a final estimate.

THREATENING COLLAPSE OF GERMANY.

An impression has seemed to be growing that Germany will recover from the war perhaps more quickly than any of the other European belligerents. We have been told that, unlike our own industrial armies, the workers of Germany are setting to work to outwit the peace by simple, hard slogging; that they are reconciling themselves to longer, instead of shorter, hours of work, without increase of pay. This, apparently, is to mistake appeals by the leaders of the German nation for statements of actual fact. Reuter's Hanover correspondent, in a review of the situation in Germany, draws a very different picture. Without the awakening of a general consciousness of the need of hard work (he says) the indescribable misery of utter collapse seems almost inevitable, and the ultimate consequences for Europe can be left to the imagination. Mr. Lloyd George in outlining his trade policy incidentally remarked that whatever the troubles in Britain may be they are not comparable to those under which Germany labours.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

EUROPE'S GLOOMY ECONOMIC OUTLOOK.

There can be no doubt that Europe is

in for a very bad time during the coming winter. Sir George Paish, the well-known economist, is even predicting that we may have to pay 1s. 6d. for the 4lb. loaf in England by the coming Spring. Mr. Hoover has recently published a very grave warning on the subject of Europe's economic position. He says that a summary of the unemployment statistics in Europe would show that 15,000,000 families are receiving unemployment allowances in one form or another, or are in the main being paid by constant inflation of currency. A rough estimate, he says, would indicate that the population of Europe is at least 100,000,000 greater than can be supported without production and distribution of exports. Generally, in production, according to Mr. Hoover's investigations, Europe is not only far below even the level at the time of the signing of the Armistice, but far below the maintenance of life and health without an unparalleled rate of import. He emphasises the imperative necessity of all countries devoting themselves to the increase of productivity, the curtailment of consumption of luxuries and expenditure upon armaments. Never has there been, he says, such a necessity for the curtailment of luxury as exists to-day. One sees little evidence of a general recognition of this necessity. Since hostilities ceased, the tendency has been in the opposite direction.

WHAT THE GERMAN NAVY MIGHT HAVE DONE

A book on the War which the late German Naval authorities will doubtless read with considerable interest, not to say amazement, is Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon's "History of the Dover Patrol, 1915-1917," which is first appearing in serial form in the columns of The Daily Telegraph. There is a chapter entitled "Matters of Strategy" which will especially interest us, since it reveals how easily the Germans were bluffed by an ingenious disposition of a ludicrously small force of destroyers in the Straits. "Many times in passing the statue of Jean Bart in Dunkirk," says the Admiral, "I have congratulated our countrymen Von Tirpitz, and not he, ruled the German Naval destinies." It is shown what a very slender screen existed in the early years of the war between us and a disaster of great magnitude if only the German Navy had possessed initiative and enterprise—the sea instinct—as the Admiral calls it. It was apparently at that time well within the power of the Germans to have blocked the traffic in the Straits, and had this Channel traffic been suspended, or even largely reduced, Admiral Bacon points out that London would have been starved, and at least one-third of its population would have had to be removed to the West Coast of England, since the railways would have been unable to deal with the food trains that would have been required to make up for the loss of sea transport. Several opportunities, the Admiral says, occurred when the German fleet could have searched a considerable area from us in the south as really insignificant risk yet no attempt was ever made, except with the main underlying intention of getting their vessels safely back to port. "Truly," says the Admiral, "we all longed to change places with the enemy and play the 'game over again' with our fifth flotilla and Commodore Tyrwhitt's flotilla—Ostend, Zeebrugge and Bruges serving as bases. The Downs, with its shipping, the cross-Channel transports, the shipping routes on both coasts, with Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne inviting blockading operations—such an array of targets appeared to us to be a glutinous bait. We ourselves, on the contrary, had nothing as an objective since it was not advisable, for military reasons, to block Ostend and Zeebrugge." The story of the Dover Patrol was well worth writing, and it is one which every British seaman will treasure.

LONDON-TO-PARIS AIR EXPRESS.

This week has been marked by the inauguration of a daily commercial air service between London and Paris. Three machines performed the trip, on the first day with several passengers and a considerable amount of goods. One of the machines, Airco 4, did the double trip in 4½ hours. This is the machine which was used by Mr. Bonar Law and General Seely on their constant trips across the Channel. It conveyed only one passenger, but a full load of goods, including daily newspapers, a consignment of leather, several brace of grouse, Devonshire cream. Another machine was Airco 16, which brought Marshal Foch to England upon his recent visit and has been used many times by Mr. Winston Churchill. Her speed is about 140 miles an hour. The other machine was a Handley-Page, carrying eleven or twelve passengers. Although the new London-Paris Air Express is chiefly intended to facilitate the faster interchange of certain goods, a small number of passengers will be carried on each journey. The passenger fare is twenty guineas the single journey, and the rate for goods (such as valuables, urgently wanted securities, legal documents, and special articles calling for the fastest delivery) ranges from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. The Aircraft Transport and Travel Company, which inaugurated the service, considers it has the machines and the organisation to guarantee an all-the-year-round service which will not be subject to more than a 20 per cent. diminution in really bad weather.

In this connection, you have probably learnt by cable that the Government is instituting a competition with a view to obtaining a type of machine giving greater safety than the present type, which was designed from the point of view of military efficiency. Prizes to a total amount of £24,000 are being offered.

CANTON NEWS.

October 15th.

FORMATION OF A REAL GOVERNMENT.

It is stated that the proposal to form a real Government has secured more support since its adoption. The M.P.s. propose to elect Shum Chun-huen, President; General Luk Wing-ting, vice-President; Tong Shui-yi, Premier; Tong Kai-yue, Chief of Staff; Wu Chiu-sha, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Wu King-lim, Minister of the Interior; Li Kan-yuen, Minister of War; Lam Po-yik, Minister of the Navy; Chan Ping-kwan, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture; Wan Chung-yew, Minister of Communications; Chui-him, Minister of Civil Affairs; and Li Lich-kwan, Minister of Education.

It is understood that General Luk is only desirous of being President; otherwise, he would rather conclude a separate peace with the Peking Government and be restored to his former position.

Tong Shui-yi has not yet expressed his opinion, and it is therefore impossible to say whether he will accept the Premiership.

The others have approved the proposals, and the project is expected to be carried out without opposition. The military leaders are to receive promotion.

THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

After consulting the authorities, the Speaker of the Provincial Assembly has decided to summon a special session for November 1st, to deal with the estimate for the year and the Tramway contract.

THE TRAMWAY CONTRACT.

It is expected that the discussion over the Tramway contract will be renewed after the special session of the Provincial Assembly has been opened. The members are gathering evidence to prove the improper working conditions of the tramway. The Directors of the Municipal Council, on their part, are preparing their defence, as the contract was under their supervision and was signed by them. It is stated that the Minister of Communications of the Military Government has refused to register the syndicate unless amendments are made in the conditions of the contract. It is stated that at the time the Provincial Assembly was established it was decided that the construction of a tramway in the city must be undertaken by the local Government, and therefore the concession should not have been given to the syndicate. Another message states that the Tramway syndicate paid the second instalment of the sum due from them to the Municipal Council yesterday and nothing can be done by the people to upset the contract.

SALT REVENUE BUREAU.

Li Mou-chi, Superintendent of the Salt Revenue Bureau, has been allowed to resign and Lau Yuk-luen, late Minister to London, has been appointed to the position, and will assume office shortly.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

Since the opening of the Wing Hon and other roads to traffic, the Directors of the Municipal Council have given orders to the contractors to proceed with the construction of other thoroughfares more speedily. The contractors have, therefore, commenced night work since the 10th inst. and have increased the number of workmen employed so that the unfinished roads may be completed by the end of the month. The Directors have also ordered that the Luk Huen Road, leading from the Treasury to the Tachun's and Civil Governor's yamens, is to be completed before December.

The Air Minister has stated that any machine which succeeds in qualifying will represent a great advance in respect of safety and comfort over any machine at present in use.

THEATRES, CRICKET AND GOLF.

The autumn season in the London theatres will be the busiest for several years. No fewer than twelve new productions are already definitely announced for the next four weeks. There is to be a revival next month of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas at the Prince's Theatre, for which Mr. Rupert D'Oyly Carte will be responsible. They are to be played precisely in their original form, without any alteration in the words, or any attempt to bring them up to date. These operas have been played regularly during the war in the large cities of the United Kingdom, and Mr. D'Oyly Carte speaks of the audiences as being bigger than ever and even more appreciative. Their revival in London is confidently expected to be equally welcome, and Mr. D'Oyly Carte, in fact, is hoping that, as a result of the revival of the operas at the Prince's, he will be able to present them in central London annually for a short season.

Among golfers lately a great deal of interest has been manifested in a proposal to standardise a flowing ball and to eliminate the present small heavy type. Opinion is far from being unanimous on the subject. One of the arguments in favour of standardisation is that it is called for by phenomenal driving, which the development of the golf ball in recent years is said to have made possible. If this improvement continues the argument is that our present courses will be regarded as too short, and heavy expenditure on extensions will be forced upon clubs which can ill afford to bear it. It is not everybody who admits that phenomenal driving is often seen, and some of the leading players are opposed to standardisation on the ground that it would put a limit to individual skill. The impracticability of enforcing the rule is also offered as an objection. Someone has pertinently asked if the ball is to be standardised, why not the club? One of the firms which sell golf balls suggests that such a rule among people who play golf would be as popular as Government "ale" and would be observed in ordinary play as much as the "no-treading" order.

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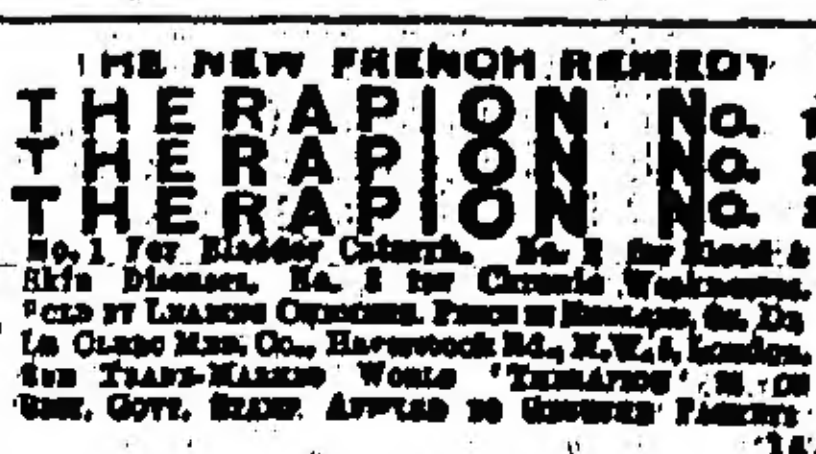
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ROYAL ROMANCE.

PRINCE'S RENUNCIATION.

[FROM "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" OWN
CORRESPONDENT.]

Some piquant details of the idyll of
abdication of Prince Charles of Rou-
mania are given by the *Excelsior*. On
August 27th, 1918 the Roumanian Heir-
Apparent left his country clandestinely,
and made for Odessa by motor-car in
company with Mlle. Jeanne Lambrino.
At Odessa a few days sufficed to fulfil
certain formalities, and there was then
celebrated in the Pokrowsky Church the
marriage of the Prince and Mlle. Lam-
brino. Officers and agents from Buda-
pest arrived with stern orders, and com-
pelled the Prince to return to Roumania,
where he remained under arrest for six
weeks for having quitted without per-
mission, the command of his regiment.
At a Crown Council it was decided that
there was no reason to transfer the rights
of Charles to the second son, Nicholas.
The marriage was considered as a simple
escape.

Friendly intervention and menaces
alike failed to separate the young couple.
In December the Bucharest courts pro-
nounced a decree of divorce on the
ground of lack of the necessary publicity
before the marriage took place. The de-
cision was disregarded by the Prince.
According to the *Excelsior*, on July 28th,
the War Minister, General Vaitaiarno,
accompanied by the American Colonel
Boyle, presented themselves before the
Prince and endeavoured to persuade him
to renounce the marriage. In the end the
War Minister gave him the choice either
of resuming immediately his command at
the front or of sacrificing his future to
his romance. Queen Marie, his mother,
it is said directed this conversation.
The Prince asked for a short delay, and
on August 1st, wrote the document of
renunciation to the throne. That was his
reply.

The Roumanian Council of Ministers,
after deliberating upon the act of re-
nunciation made by Prince Charles, decid-
ed to recognise Prince Nicholas, his
younger brother, as heir to the throne.
Prince Nicholas, who was in London,
returned at once to Bucharest by the
Orient express. He is very popular with
the Roumanian army. At Eton, to which
he went in the Lent Half of this year, he
was very popular with the boys in his
division and in his house. He entered
with great spirit into the sports and
games, and was respected for himself and
not because of his position.

MAJOR AND MAID.

DAMAGES FOR A SERVANT WHO
WOULD NOT LEAVE.

The position of a servant employed as
maid to a married woman, the possessor
of a separate estate, in the house of her
mistress' husband, was discussed at
Nottingham County Court, recently, by
Judge Acton in giving a reserved judg-
ment.

Sarah Prout, who had made a claim
against Major Holden, of Bramcote
Hills, for assault and false imprison-
ment, had stated that the major repeat-
edly sent her messages to the effect that
if she did not leave he would kick her out,
but that Mrs. Holden always implored
her to stay on.

The proposition that a wife with a
separate estate has the right to insist on
a servant being retained in her hus-
band's house regardless of that servant's
conduct towards the husband is startling
and far-reaching," said the judge, "and
if it could be supported, might lead to
strange results."

Judge Acton found that Prout, was the
major's servant, and if he had merely
caused her to be put out, there would
have been no claim, but in constraining
her to enter a waiting motor-car in which
she was guarded by a man servant and
driving her six miles against her will
to the police station, where she was
detained by the major, he overstepped
the limits imposed by law.

Judgment would, therefore, be given
for Prout for ten guineas and costs.

"THE SIMPLE, UNWORLDLY
BISHOPS."

AN ADROIT PREMIER.

Mr. J. MacVeagh gave an amusing
account in the House of Commons, re-
cently, of the negotiations with the Welsh
bishops and the Welsh Liberals as to who
got the million pounds granted by the
Treasury to obtain a settlement under the
Welsh Church Act.

He said the Prime Minister sent for
the simple unworshipful bishops and talked
to them of the need of making terms so
that henceforth all might live in peace
and harmony. The bishops departed
saying what a charming and fascinating
man he was and how completely they had
misunderstood him.

Then he sent for the Welsh members.
He talked Christianity to the bishops
and business to the Welsh members.
(Laughter.) He made the bishops believe
that they were getting 9d. for 4d.
(Laughter.) But the trouble came when
he tried to make the Welsh members
believe they were also getting 9d. for 4d.
He brought in the bills and mountains,
and told the Welsh members that it would
be intolerable that the clouds of bank-
ruptcy should be allowed to settle on
their native land.

He said: "You have got to make your
choice. It is either the repeal of this Act
or bankruptcy and red ruin over our be-
loved Principality." The Welsh members
protested, but the Prime Minister had
got their measure. Half of them had got
jobs or pities, and the other half thought
they ought to have them. (Laughter.)

Then one of them asked, "What about
the plunder?" Were the county councils
to get the plunder? The Prime Minister
closed one eye and got the other oscillating
and said: "I know another hen-roost. I
will make a raid on it, and everybody
will be happy." (Loud laughter.)

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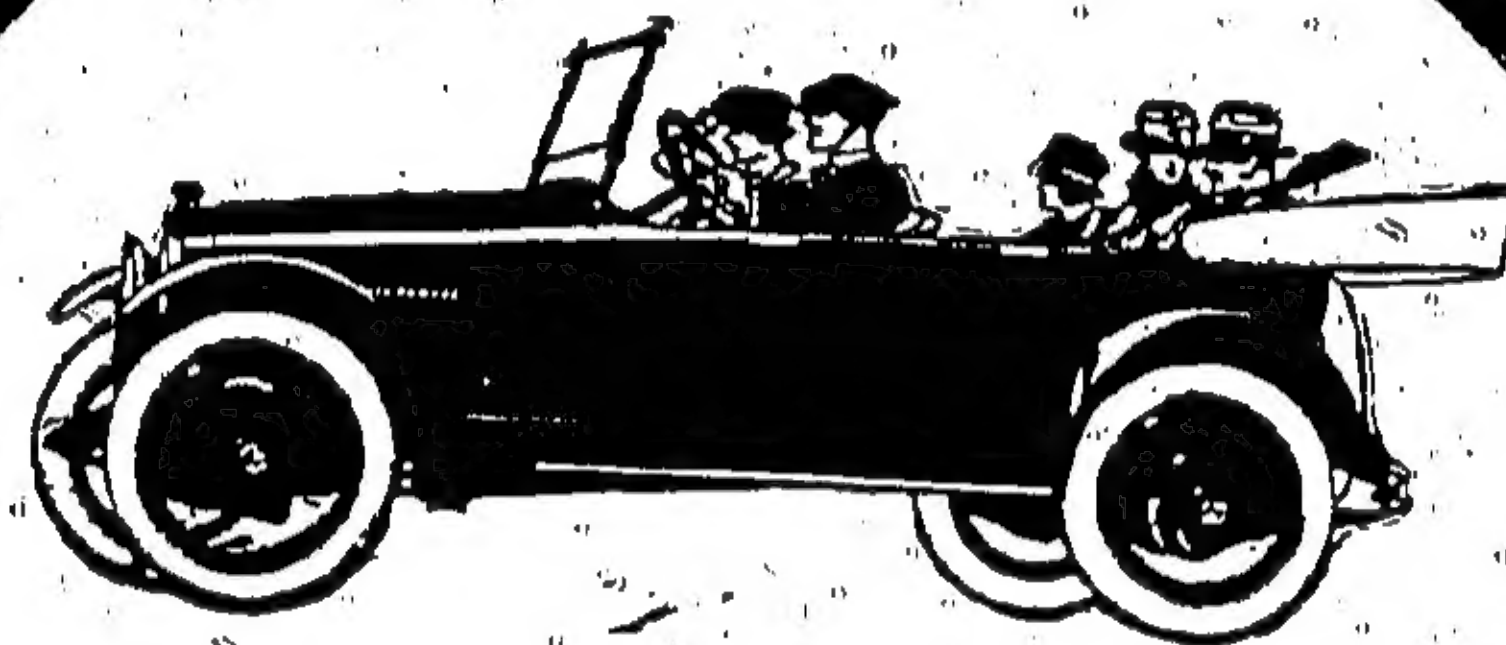
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

October 14th.
Bourbon, French str., 807 tons, Capt. Peullat, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice.—Taj Shun & Co.
Wing Hung, Chinese str., 264 tons, Capt. Souza, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Fat Hing & Co.
 October 15th.
City of Florence, British str., 4,391 tons, Capt. Merea, from New York and Manila, with a general cargo.—Bank Line.
Hutchinson, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. Shane, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Kiyo Maru, Japanese str., 2,015 tons, Capt. Kimura, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Protetian, British str., 6,118 tons, Capt. Read, from Vancouver and Kuchipatzi, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Sinking, British str., 1,016 tons, Capt. Eddy, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Wakasa Maru, Japanese str., 3,204 tons, Capt. Gotoh, from Kobe and Shanghai, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

T.B. s.s. *Lebanon* left Moji for this port on October 13th, at 5 p.m., and is due here on October 16th, at about 8 a.m.
 The s.s. *Gregory APCAR* left Singapore for this port on the October 14th, and is due here on the October 20th.
 The R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* left Yokohama on October 14th, is due at Kobe on October 15th, and at Hongkong on October 21st.
 The R.M.S. *Montcalm* sailed from Shanghai on October 15th, and is due at Moji to-morrow.

WEATHER REPORT.

October 15th, 8.30.—Warning to Hongkong, Philippi, Coast Ports, etc.—Typhoon in Lat. 11 deg. N. Long. 123 deg. E. direction W. velocity 13 to 20 miles per hour.

October 15th, at 12.35.—Warning to Hongkong, Philippi, Coast Ports, etc.—Typhoon in Lat. 11 deg. N. Long. 118 deg. E. direction W. velocity 13 to 20 miles per hour.

October 15th, 12.30.—No returns from Vladivostok, Japan or Formosa.

Pressure has decreased slightly to moderately at all reporting stations, except at Shanghai where it is nearly stationary.

The typho passed near to Hilo yesterday evening. At 6 a.m. this morning its centre was probably to the north-west of Hawaii.

Fresh monsoon may be expected along the coast from French to Haiphong.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.07 inch. Total since January 1st, 71.16 inches, against an average of 79.05 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows—

District Forecast.
 Hongkong to Gap Rock—N.E. winds, (fresh) dr. falling rain or mist.
 Formosa Channel—N.E. winds, strong.
 South Coast of China between The same as Hongkong and Lamock No. 1.
 South Coast of China between The same as Hongkong and Hainan N. 1.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 16th to 22nd October, 1919.

HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Thur.	16	h. m.	f. in.
		1 29	2 1
Fri.	17	h. m.	f. in.
		0 7	4 8
Satur.	18	h. m.	f. in.
		6 30	4 9
Sun.	19	h. m.	f. in.
		4 32	2 3
Mon.	20	h. m.	f. in.
		6 54	4 0
Tues.	21	h. m.	f. in.
		7 12	3 4
Wed.	22	h. m.	f. in.
		8 44	2 9

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Balaian, American, Continental, and South African Ports

THE Homeward Mail Steamer "DUNERA"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about November 22nd, 1919, taking cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel if available, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carriage steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. Apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

Post Box 113, 22 Des Vaux Road Central.

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

CHAPOTEAU'S PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures neurasthenia, dyspepsia, insomnia, and nervous diseases in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

FOR NEW YORK

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE"

will be despatched for NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL on or about December 1st.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents

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THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"ICONIUM"	...	About	Oct. 29th.
"SEATTLE SPIRIT"	...	About	Nov. 10th.
"WHEATLAND"	...	About	Nov. 11th.
"ENDICOTT"	...	About	Nov. 17th.
"ELKTON"	...	About	Nov. 19th.
"WESTERN KNIGHT"	...	About	Dec. 7th.
"ELDRIDGE"	...	About	Dec. 10th.
"EDMORE"	...	About	Dec. 24th.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"WEST HARTLAND"	...	About	Nov. 10th.
"WABAN"	...	About	Nov. 15th.
"CLOCKSON"	...	About	Dec. 11th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overseas Common Points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, HOTEL MARRISON.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

MARSEILLES AND LONDON VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

SS.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"PRINZESSIN"	11th Oct.	25th Nov.	1st Dec.
"KEIWA"	1st Nov.	3rd Dec.	12th Dec.
"NOVARA"	7th Dec.	8th Jan.	17th Jan.

For BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

"DUNERA" 12th Nov. 29th Nov.

For CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

"JAPAN" 22nd Oct. 13th Nov.

For SHANGHAI MOJI KOBE, etc.

"GREGORY APCAR" 31st Oct. Due Yokohama about

"DUNERA" 24th Oct. 30th Oct. (Kobe)

"NOVARA" 7th Nov. 28th Oct. (Shanghai) 21st Nov.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	For	Date of Arrival	Date and Time of Departure
"ST. ALBANS"	Sydney, via Queensland Ports		2nd Nov. Noon.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling.

A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewards are carried on each vessel.

For Passage Rates and further particulars, apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., AGENTS

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(GILMER & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"BURYMEDON"	... via Panama	... 30th Oct.
"BURYCLOCHIS"	... via Panama	... 30th Nov.
"CITY OF NEWCASTLE"	... via Suez	... 30th Nov.
"KNIGHT TEMPLAR"	... via Panama	... 22nd Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON REIES & CO., CANTON.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG" Thurs. 18th Oct. 3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG" Fri. 17th Oct. 11 a.m.	
MANILA	"LOONGSANG" Fri. 17th Oct. 3 p.m.	
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TAKSANG" Sat. 18th Oct. 8 a.m.	
TIENKIN, via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO	"CHEONGSHING" Sat. 18th Oct. Noon	
KOBE	"FOOHSANG" Mon. 20th Oct. 5 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	"KWI NGANG" Tues. 21st Oct. 11 a.m.	
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG" Fri. 24th Oct. Noon	
MANILA	"YUENSANG" Fri. 24th Oct. 3 p.m.	

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong as to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly or passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

SOERBOE LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Labud Dam.

TIENKIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Telephone No. 215.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

S.S. "NIPPON"

For SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and TRIESTE End of November.

To be followed by

S.S. "PERSIA"

S.S. "AFRICA"

For Freight or passage apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

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CP OS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

From HONGKONG To VANCOUVER

Empress of Russia Oct. 30 Nov. 17

Empress of Japan Nov. 5 Nov. 28

Empress of Asia Nov. 27 Dec. 15

Montcalm Dec. 19 Jan. 12

Empress of Russia Dec. 25 Jan. 12

Empress of Japan Dec. 31 Jan. 21

Empress of Asia Jan. 22 Feb. 9

Passage Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Empress of Russia 16.80 Tons Reg. Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia 16.80 Tons Reg. Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan 16.80 Tons Reg. Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia 16.80 Tons Reg. Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Fares subject to change without notice.

Registrations for Passage for Season 1920 now being made.

For particulars regarding passage, for freight rates and through bills of lading, also insurance, apply to the Agents, Messrs. J. B. WALLACE & CO., Ltd., 10, Raffles Place, Singapore.

HONGKONG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

BANKER & CO.

WEST RIVER PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE S/S "KONG NING" (Captain Goings) will leave the Sai Kong on October 16th.

This vessel has excellent European accommodation for first-class passengers, and was built expressly for the West River trade, being fitted with electric light and fans and is complete with every modern convenience.

An excellent table is provided.

Owing to the lack of hotel accommodation in Wuchow passengers taking the round trip will be allowed to remain on board the vessel without extra charge.

For freight and passage apply to—

BANKER & CO., 1st Floor Hotel Mansions,

or Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SONS, Passenger Agents.

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GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K. STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
"CARDIGANSHIRE"	...	20th Oct.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	...	31st Oct.
"GLENGLYLE"	...	4th Nov.
"GLENAPF"	...	15th Nov.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
"GLENAPF"	18th November	GENOA & LONDON
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	20th November	LONDON & ROTTERDAM
"CARDIGANSHIRE"	23rd November	GENOA & LONDON
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	4th December	LONDON & ANTWERP

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Agents.

The Glen Line, Ltd. The Roy Mail Steam Packet Co. Owners of "Shire" Line.

Tel. No. 215, sub. ex. 23.

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Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA

KISEN KAISHA

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1...

NANYO MARU No. 2...

NANYO MARU No. 3...

SODEGAURA MARU...

KYODO MARU No. 13...

TAMON MARU No. 1...

ABOSAN MARU...

CHIEHAN MARU...

REGULAR SERVICE FOR FREIGHT BETWEEN HONGKONG, BANGKOK AND OR SINGAPORE.

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Top Floor, King's Building.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to RHINA, OMAHUA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to RHINA, OMAHUA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transports from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(RULPHUS & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Mess & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
NEWCEWANG	"PAOTING"	On 16th Oct. D'light.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"HUPEH"	On 16th Oct. D'light.
SHANGHAI	"HUKIANG"	On 16th Oct. Noon.
Y. STRAITS (CHINA & TIENTSIN)	"HUKIANG"	On 16th Oct. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 16th Oct. D'light.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 21st Oct. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 21st Oct. Noon.
MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 21st Oct. 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Japanese and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone 38.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 17th Oct. at 1 p.m.
"HAITAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 21st Oct. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Nov. 24th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Dec. 2nd, 1919.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Dec. 31st, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting, ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 41.

COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Canton Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& AFAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORYON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at LONDON about
PRINZESSIN	31st October	22nd Nov.	1st Dec.
KYRIOS	1st November	3rd Dec.	18th Dec.
NOVARA	7th Dec.	8th Jan.	17th Jan.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	12th Nov.	29th Nov.

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due CALCUTTA about
JAPAN	22nd Oct.	13th Nov.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due YOKOHAMA about
GREGORY APCAR	31st Oct.	30th Oct. (Kobe)
DUNERA	24th Oct.	23rd Oct. (Shanghai)
NOVARA	7th Nov.	1st Nov.

Tickets Interchangeable. P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company. In Saloon passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

SUWA MARU (omitting Manila)	Saturday, 1st Nov. at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU	Saturday, 22nd Nov. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

SHIDZU-KA MARU	Friday, 17th Oct. at Noon.
KAGA MARU	Friday, 31st Oct. at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU	Saturday, 25th Oct. at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	Wednesday, 19th November.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, SAN Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOKIWA MARU	Middle of November.
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SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINRYU MARU	Monday, 30th October.
TENSHIN MARU	End of October.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

KANAGAWA MARU	Sunday, 2nd Nov.
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JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU	Saturday, 19th Oct. at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU	Saturday, 22nd Nov. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHINGO MARU (omitting Shanghai)	Thursday, 16th October.
NAGATO MARU (omitting Shanghai)	Saturday, 18th October.
TAMBA MARU	Saturday, 19th Oct. at 11 a.m.
TOTOMI MARU (omitting Shanghai)	Monday, 20th October.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, Rotterdam etc.)

DELAGOA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam)	Saturday, 25th October.
TOYOOKA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	Thursday, 30th October.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 224 & 23.
S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
SHINYO MARU	24,000	Oct. 29th.
PERSIA MARU	8,000	Nov. 14th.
KORRA MARU	20,000	Nov. 26th.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Nov. 28th. (from Kobe)
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Dec. 5th.
TENYO MARU	24,000	Dec. 13.

omitting Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.
KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan. 9th, 1920.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"SPHINX" ... 20,000	On or about 25th Oct.
	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 20,000	On or about 10th Nov.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUZ, PORT SAID	"PAUL LECAT" ... 30,000	On or about 2nd Nov.
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SHANGHAI ... "SCHARNHORST" ... On or about 30th Nov.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailing, etc., apply to—

J. TOURTET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"CELESTES MARU"	Thursday, 30th October.
"ALPS MARU"	End of November.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Middle of November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"INDUS MARU"	Wednesday, 22nd October.
"SAIGON MARU"	Beginning of November.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Saturday, 1st November.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"MADRAS MARU" ... Middle of November.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

MANILA MARU	Saturday, 17th October.
"AFRICA MARU"	Thursday, 13th November.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

"INDO MARU" ... Thursday, 19th October.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"BOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 23rd Oct. at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons, 10,200 tons, 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING" ... Nov. 4th. "CHINA" ... Nov. 22nd. "NILE" ...

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Princess's Buildings.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Ice House Street. Tel. 1943.

